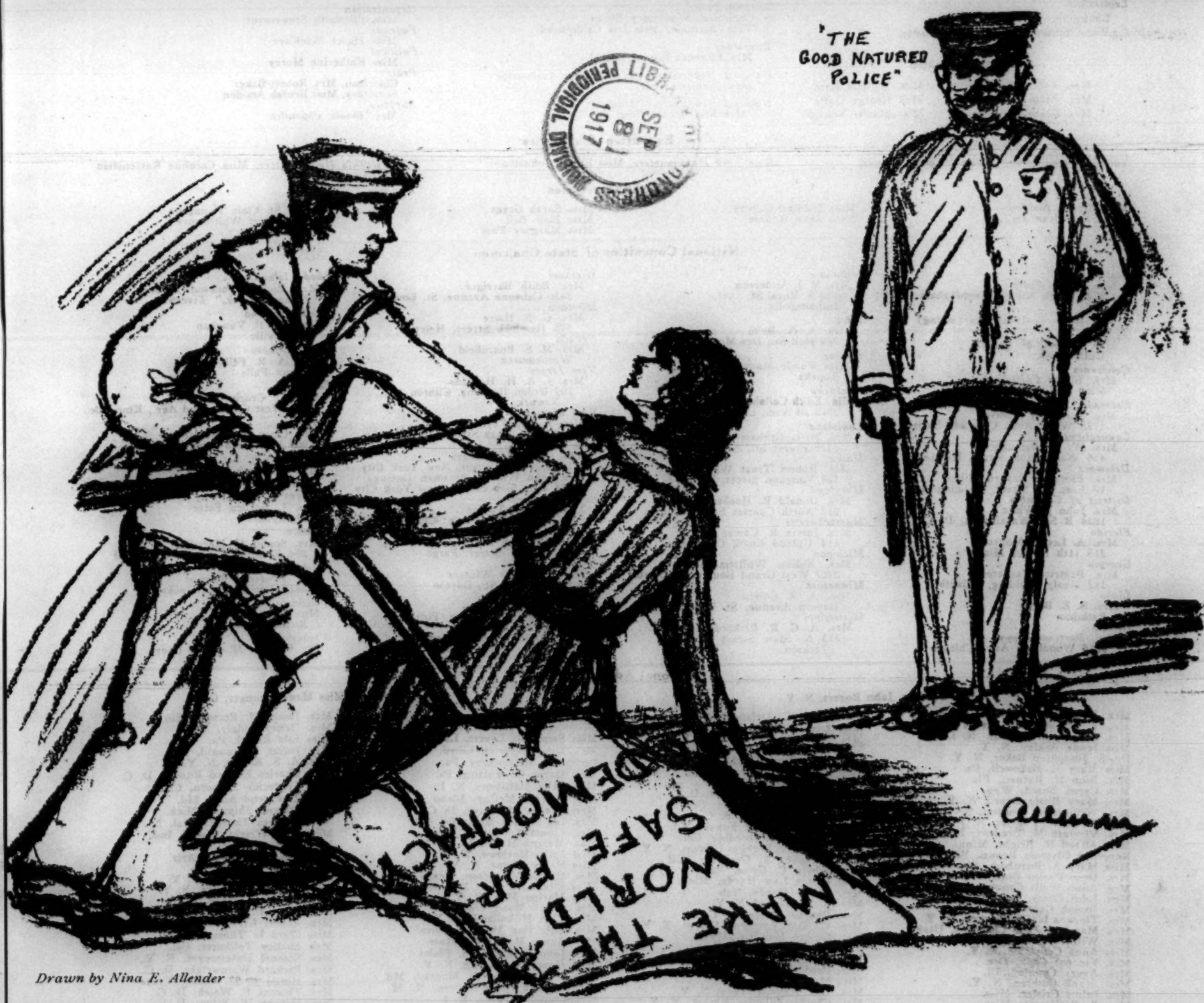


The Suffragist

VOL. V, NO. 88
FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917



Drawn by Nina E. Allender

"First to Fight"
(Government Recruiting Poster Slogan)

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Tel. Main 5437

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

Connecticut, 436 Washington Street, Hartford
 Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington, Tel. Wilmington 5580
 District of Columbia, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., Tel. Main 5437
 Indiana, 611 Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis

Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Tel. Mt. Vernon 3279
 Massachusetts, 401 Phillips Building, 120 Tremont Street, Boston, Tel. Fort Hill 2825
 Minnesota, 206 Studio Building, corner Market and Fourth Streets, St. Paul
 New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark

New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York, Tel. Murray Hill 5444
 50 East 42d Street, N. Y. City (City Committee)
 381 Main Street East, Rochester
 Pennsylvania, 213 Hale Building, Philadelphia, Tel. Filbert 5652
 Rhode Island, 557 Westminster Street, Providence

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., *Chairman*
 Miss Anne Martin, Nev., *Vice-Chairman*
 Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., *Secretary*
 Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., *Treasurer*

Mrs. Robert Baker, D. C.
 Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
 Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
 Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.

Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
 Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
 Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
 Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.

Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
 Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

National Departments

Legislative

Chairman, Miss Anne Martin
 Vice-Chairman, Miss Mabel Vernon

Lobby Committee

Mrs. Robert Baker
 Mrs. Alvin Barber
 Mrs. Gilson Gardner
 Mrs. William Kent
 Mrs. George Odell
 Miss Maude Younger

Demonstrations

Chairman, Miss Lucy Burns
 Vice-Chairman, Miss Iris Calderhead

Literature

Mrs. Florence Brewer Boekel

National Headquarters Maintenance Committee
 Mrs. William Kent

National Headquarters Manager
 Mrs. Ella Morton Dean

Organization

Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant

Pageant
 Miss Hazel MacKaye

Political
 Miss Katherine Morey

Press
 Chairman, Mrs. Robert Baker
 Secretary, Miss Beulah Amidon
 Supplies
 Mrs. Bessie Papandre

Executive Secretaries

National Headquarters, Miss Virginia Arnold

New York Headquarters, Miss Eldred Johnstone

Pennsylvania Headquarters, Miss Caroline Katzenstein

Field Secretaries

Miss Beulah Amidon
 Miss Lucy Branham

Miss Mildred Gilbert
 Miss Alice Henkle

Miss Sarah Grant
 Miss Elsie Hill
 Miss Margery Ross

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson
 Miss Margaret Whittemore
 Miss Joy Young

National Committee of State Chairmen

Alabama
 Mrs. H. L. White,
 1026 South 32d St., Birmingham
Arizona
 Mrs. H. L. Corl, Nogales (acting)
Arkansas
 Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett,
 Little Rock
California
 Mrs. Elinor Carlisle
 Vine St., Berkeley
Colorado
 Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler
 1225 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs
Connecticut
 Mrs. W. D. Ascoug
 456 Washington Street, Hartford
Delaware
 Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington
District of Columbia
 Mrs. John J. White
 1824 R St., Washington, D. C.
Florida
 Mrs. A. Leight Monroe
 215 11th Street, Miami
Georgia
 Mrs. Beatrice Castleton
 312 Healy Building, Atlanta
Idaho
 Mrs. S. E. Beggs
 Rathdum
Illinois
 Mrs. Bertram Sippy
 5616 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago

Indiana
 Mrs. M. J. Anderson
 932 N. Rural St.
 Indianapolis
Iowa
 Mrs. A. N. Beim
 979 26th St., Des Moines
Kansas
 Miss Maude Mary Kline
 Topeka
Kentucky
 Mrs. Edith Callahan
 2016 3d Ave., Louisville
Louisiana
 Mrs. M. L. Graham-Bankston
 5321 Freret St., New Orleans
Maine
 Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
 108 Vaughan Street, Portland
Maryland
 Mrs. Donald R. Hooker
 817 North Charles St., Baltimore
Massachusetts
 Mrs. James R. Carret
 114 Upland Road, Cambridge
Michigan
 Mrs. Nelson Whittemore
 2967 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit
Minnesota
 Mrs. A. R. Colvin
 Davenport Avenue, St. Paul
Mississippi
 Mrs. A. C. R. Richardson
 313 N. State Street
 Jackson

Missouri
 Mrs. Edith Barriger
 5430 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis
Montana
 Mrs. C. S. Haire
 528 Hemlock Street, Helena
Nevada
 Mrs. M. S. Bonfield
 Winnemucca
New Jersey
 Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
 709 Union Building, Clinton St., Newark
New Mexico
 Mrs. Joshua Raynolds
 308 South High Street, Albuquerque
New York
 Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
 13 East 41st Street, New York City
 Mrs. John Winters Brannan (acting)
 125 East 57th Street, New York City
North Carolina
 Mrs. Arthur Taylor
 805 Worthington Ave., Charlotte
North Dakota
 Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
 714 Eighth Street, Fargo
Ohio
 Mrs. Valentine Winters
 319 West 1st St., Dayton
Oregon
 Dr. Florence Manion
 1010 Selling Building, Portland
Pennsylvania
 Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy
 213 Hale Bldg., Philadelphia

Rhode Island
 Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker
 "The Outlook," Tiverton
South Carolina
 Mrs. W. P. Vaughan
 Greenville
South Dakota
 Mrs. A. R. Fellows
 Sioux Falls
Tennessee
 Mrs. L. Crozier French
 620 West Cumberland Ave., Knoxville
Texas
 Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe
 909 West 18th Street, Austin
Utah
 Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins
 37 South 6th St. East, Salt Lake City
Vermont
 Mrs. J. Borden Estee
 Montpelier
Virginia
 Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
 204 East Grace Street, Richmond
Washington
 Mrs. Frederick Forrest
 2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane
Wisconsin
 Miss Ada James
 Richland Center
Wyoming
 Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

National Advisory Council

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.

Secretary, Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackermann, N. Y.
 Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
 Mrs. Charles E. Amidon, N. Dak.
 Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
 Dr. S. Josephine Baker, N. Y.
 Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Pa.
 Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Fla.
 Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
 Mrs. Mary Ritter Beard, N. Y.
 Mrs. William B. Boulton, N. J.
 Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, N. J.
 Mrs. Virginia M. Branner, Iowa
 Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
 Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
 Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
 Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
 Mrs. Anne Wells Cannon, Utah
 Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
 Mrs. Joseph Carey, Wyo.
 Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, N. Y.
 Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah
 Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
 Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
 Mrs. Vincent Cook, Ore.
 Mrs. Avery Coonley, Ill.
 Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
 Mrs. Julius Crisler, Miss.
 Mrs. R. P. Crump, Miss.
 Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
 Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
 Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.

Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, N. Y.
 Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
 Mrs. Rheta Childs Dorr, N. Y.
 Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
 Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
 Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
 Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
 Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
 Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
 Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
 Mrs. Emma Maddox Funk, Md.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.
 Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
 Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
 Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
 Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
 Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
 Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
 Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
 Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
 Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
 Mrs. Elton Hooker, N. Y.
 Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, N. H.
 Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
 Miss Mary Ingham, Pa.
 Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
 Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.
 Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
 Mrs. Otto Kirchner, Mich.
 Mrs. Alexander Kohut, N. Y.

Miss Fola La Follette, N. Y.
 Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
 Miss Stephanie Levert, La.
 Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
 Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
 Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
 Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
 Miss Bernice McCoy, Idaho
 Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
 Mrs. Ida Finney MacKille, Cal.
 Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
 Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
 Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
 Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
 Mrs. Harris Masterson, Texas
 Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
 Miss Marion May, N. Y.
 Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
 Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
 Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Kans.
 Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Mass.
 Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
 Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
 Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
 Mrs. Adelina Otero-Warren, N. M.
 Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
 Mrs. Amos Pinchot, N. Y.
 Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
 Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.

Mrs. James M. Rector, Ohio
 Mrs. Henry Ridgely, Del.
 Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
 Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
 Mrs. A. S. Rossin, N. Y.
 Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
 Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
 Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
 Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
 Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
 Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
 Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
 Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
 Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
 Miss Grace Strachan, N. Y.
 Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, N. Y.
 Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
 Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
 Mrs. Robert Gibbs Thomas, S. C.
 Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
 Mrs. Shelley Tollhurst, Cal.
 Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, N. Y.
 Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
 Mrs. Hattie D. M. Wallis, Texas
 Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
 Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
 Dr. Marion Walker Williams, Ariz.
 Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
 Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Ill.

Notes of the Week

Save Pots and Pans

AT the present time, in their desire to serve, the zeal of women in many parts of the country may be called fanatical. The wives of the Texas and Oklahoma regular and national guard units of the army, says a San Antonio dispatch, are organizing a regiment of 1,200 women, eager to follow the armies to France and even to the trenches, prepared for guard, signal corps and patrol work.

Women physicians are enlisting in medical war service, the Government itself sending enrollment cards to all women physicians. Twenty thousand physicians are needed, and only twelve thousand male physicians have come forward for service. Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, who led the fight to have women admitted to service on the same terms as men, has taken charge of the work of enlisting women physicians.

With women accepting the most exacting duties in hospitals and even on the firing line, the Government, however, still places the emphasis on kitchen conservation, and turns a deaf ear to the demand for federal suffrage. "Save pots and pans," is the latest Government slogan to women, eager to prevent a shortage of steel and other metals. Blandly satisfied in the face of calamity that woman's place is still in the home, the Government has to be forced to recognize women in positions of capacity as it will have to be forced to an acceptance of national enfranchisement at this time of crisis.

Child Labor Law in Jeopardy

COTTON manufacturers are watching with interest the suit brought, ostensibly, by Roland H. Dangenhart and his minor children, in Charlotte, North Carolina, to restrain a cotton mill from discharging the children this month, when the new federal child labor law goes into effect. An imposing array of lawyers is lined up both for the manufacturers and the federal Department of Justice to settle this test case. One of the effects of the war in foreign countries has been the forcing of younger children into industry. The repeal of protective laws for the young have already been sought by several States of the Union since the entry of this country into the war. The Government will finally be driven to the same conclusion that the British Government was driven to—only through the national political enfranchisement of women can the interests of the women and children of a nation be safeguarded, not only from avid outside industry, but from the Government itself. But for the voice of Jeanette Rankin as congresswoman the exploitation of Government engraving plant workers would not have been exposed and corrected. Only the enfranchised women of the nation can protect the women and children of the nation at this time of crisis.

Kings and Presidents

THE first exemplification on a large scale of the solidarity of women in Spain occurred recently when a large body of Spanish women made a personal and direct appeal to King Alphonso, pleading that at all costs neutrality during the period of the war be observed in Spain. Not only the small but growing body of feminists in Spain, but wives and mothers were associated in the group which organized the appeal. The deputation of women was led by the Duquesa de Plasencia and the Marquesa de Camarasa, who presented to the King the signatures of 200,000 Spanish women from every part of the kingdom. Significant of the world march of women into independence of thought and action as a result of the war, this example of the unity of Spanish women, and their King's praise of their "meritorious initiative," must recall to American women that President Wilson, in this so-called democracy, has steadfastly refused, in spite of the changed conditions imposed by the war, to grant any interviews on the subject of the national enfranchisement of women, the point to which Spanish women are now headed.

The President and His Suffrage Principles

THE President did not speak at the New York State Suffrage Convention. He did write a letter in which he said he heard "with sincere pleasure of a growing sentiment in favor of suffrage in New York State," and hoped that the state victory would be a "splendid vindication of the principle of the cause in which we all believe."

The only difference between the beliefs of a large percentage of the women in this country and the beliefs of the President of the United States seems to be that women are steadily working and suffering for "the principle they believe in," while the President is content to talk about it in wordy messages while he sanctions the imprisoning of women for living up to their principles.

At the last suffrage conference at which the President spoke he declared, "I have come to fight with you." He has this week been invited to speak at the November conference of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in New York, when the women of this nation will once more listen with some attention to the President's justification of his denial of federal suffrage support to the women of the nation at this time. The President, as a matter of fact, has not fought *with* suffragists; he has fought suffragists since his first and last memorable suffrage speech was made.

"Patriotic" Women

ALREADY the government, while repressing women demanding democracy by abuse and imprisonment on the one hand, with the other is attempting to organize "patriotic" women to participate in the nation-wide campaign for the sale of the next "liberty loan" issue.

The woman's Liberty Loan Committee was appointed by Secretary of the Treasurer McAdoo, and a unit, he claims, has been formed in each State. "It is the aim of the committee," says the Official Bulletin of the Government, "to interest every woman in the United States in Liberty Bonds and to sell a bond in every home in the land."

The hopes of the Government in this matter are doomed to disappointment. There was ominous unenthusiasm over the last bond issue. Since that date eighty-seven American women have been arrested by the Government, thirty-nine of them have already served terms in prison for petitioning for "democracy at home," and seventeen have appealed to a higher court for justice. "Take the beam out of your own eye, Mr. President," before you ask further co-operation of American women.

Canadian Women May Enter War-Time Legislature

A WOMAN member of a Canadian legislature is one of the results that the war has made possible in Canada. Miss Roberta Catherine MacAdams, now serving at a military hospital in Kent, England, may be a member of the Alberta (Canada) legislature.

The 38,000 soldiers and 75 army nurses from Alberta, now in England and France, are to elect two members of the Alberta legislature, and these two members must be on active service. One of the candidates is Lieutenant Roberta Catherine MacAdams, says the *International Woman Suffrage News*.

Miss MacAdams before the war was supervisor of domestic science teaching in Alberta public schools, and chief organizer under the Board of Agriculture of the women's institutes, which do so much for women in scattered farms. She is now a dietetic expert in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Electioneering is carried on under difficulties, as no meetings can be held. But Miss MacAdams is making her program known by a circular letter. Reconstruction after the war is naturally the main question, and Miss MacAdams holds that while men are likely to think mainly in terms of money, women will think in terms of human life. There are twenty men candidates for the two vacancies.

Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Suffrage

By Herbert N. Pinkham, Jr.

THAT higher authorities than the Washington police were responsible for the amazing policy of roughhouse employed against the suffrage pickets has been suspected from the very beginning. Police power in Washington is sufficient to protect a handful of women against a whole phalanx of excited or inspired government clerks and uniformed hoodlums, if that power were used.

It has been believed by the women themselves that high Administration officials, embarked upon a program of frightfulness, have prevented the police from giving the suffragists proper protection. In our nation's capital women have been knocked down and dragged through the streets by government employes—including sailors in uniform. The police are strangely absent at such moments, as a rule, and arrive only in time to arrest a few women, six of whom have recently been sent to the workhouse for "obstructing traffic."

Some weeks ago, when the suffragists' banners first became embarrassing, it was learned that the financial supporters of the suffrage campaign had been approached by a police official with the request that no more money be furnished. The suffrage lodgings must be given up, for some mysterious reason. And so it went; every possible obstacle was raised against a continuation of the picketing, until nothing was left but physical violence. And now physical violence has been applied. . . .

Perhaps the inscriptions on the suffrage banners

were not tactful: it is sometimes awkward, indeed, to quote the President's speeches after the speeches have grown "cold." Also, a too vigorous use of the word "democracy" is distasteful to some government dignitaries, it seems. But, right or wrong, the suffragists at Washington are entitled to police protection, even though in the minds of the Administration they are not entitled to the ballot.

PERHAPS, even in America, we must have a law forbidding people to carry banners demanding what they consider their political rights. Such a law would, of course, prohibit political parades of all kinds, public mass meetings and other demonstrations of one set of opinions against another set. Such a law has been proposed by Senator Myers, of Montana, the author of the latest censorship and anti-free speech bill. It may be necessary to pass the law if it is also necessary that the public voice be stilled and the nation become dumb and subservient.

But until there is such a law, . . . people must be protected while their actions remain within the law. If their opinions differ from ours, we must refrain from smashing their faces; if a certain number of people believe that they have the right to vote we may either grant their claim or turn them sadly away, but we may not roll them in the gutter; if then they see fit to tell us that our professions of democracy are empty, we may smile sorrowfully and murmur a prayer for their ignorance, but we may not pelt

them with rotten eggs and fire a shot through the window of their dwelling; if, denied a properly dignified hearing, they insist upon walking through the streets with printed words on a saucy banner, we may be amazed at their zeal and pitiful of their bad taste, but even for the sake of keeping their accusations out of sight of our foreign visitors (whom we have trained to believe us perfect), we may not send them to jail. . . .

All this suffrage shouting in Washington has as its single object the attainment of President Wilson's material support for equal suffrage. The President has already voiced his personal approval of the suffrage principle. His refusal to make that approval political as well as personal is keeping the suffrage amendment out of Congress.

President Wilson's word would carry the question into Congress. His strange persistency in avoiding the appearance of initiating legislation is not explained. Without even lending his name to the act, could not the President have some Administration supporter offer a suffrage resolution—which would be perfectly proper and ordinary procedure? Far from shrinking from the initiative, Mr. Wilson has assumed it more vigorously than any other President.

Would there be any harm in letting Congress vote on a suffrage resolution? That would end the disturbance, and it would make our shield of national justice somewhat brighter.

It looks like President Wilson's move.—*From The Boston Journal, August 20, 1917.*

The Woman's Party in New England

"SHALL the Woman's Party stop its work, or shall we go on until the national enfranchisement of women is won?"

"Go on; go on!"

"Will New Hampshire women help?"

"We will!"

The reply to Mabel Vernon's question came loud and strong from the New Hampshire women who had gathered in the parlors of the Hotel Orrington in Manchester Saturday afternoon, September 1, to hear about the work of the Woman's Party and to organize a branch of the party in New Hampshire. The interest was intense as Joy Young told of her experiences on the picket line and in the District prison, where she had spent three days for carrying a purple, white and gold banner on the Fourth of July; and when Mabel Vernon gave in detail the campaign which is being carried on for the federal amendment the applause and the spoken comments of the women indicated they were ready to give their support.

Miss Sallie W. Hovey, of Portsmouth, presided at the meeting, which was opened with a few

words from Dr. Mary S. Danforth, one of the oldest suffragists in New Hampshire and the first woman to be admitted to a state medical society in this country.

Miss Hovey told of the many years spent by New Hampshire women in trying to gain their political freedom and said that the time had now come when women who want to see this question quickly settled for the nation should throw in their lot with the Woman's Party which is doing such valiant work. Miss Young, who had spent several weeks in New Hampshire organizing the conference, told the history of the suffrage pickets simply and earnestly.

Miss Vernon gave a stirring account of all the work of the Woman's Party, pointing out that picketing is only one of the many things being done by the party for the federal amendment and that the fact that many people believe that nothing is being done for suffrage save picketing proved the publicity value of the picket line.

"While American men are being sent abroad to fight for democracy we American women are called on to enter the struggle here at home that we may obtain our own freedom and the estab-

lishment of democracy in our own land," said Miss Vernon. "We have come here today to ask the women of New Hampshire to enter the fight and to help to bring it to a speedy end." The appeal met with ready response. Immediately a branch of the Woman's Party was formed, a state committee chosen, money contributed and resolutions adopted calling on the President for action. The committee chosen is composed of Miss Sallie W. Hovey, chairman; Dr. Mary S. Danforth, vice-chairman; Miss Helena Steele, secretary; Mrs. E. H. Steele, treasurer, and Miss Pearl Niven, membership chairman.

The day before the conference, members of the Woman's Party had an interview with Hon. Sherman E. Burroughs, the representative from the district, in his Manchester office, concerning his stand on the national suffrage amendment. Representative Burroughs declared he had been a suffragist for twenty years and whenever he had an opportunity in the House of Representatives he would vote for the amendment. The women present urged him to do all in his power as a member of the House to have the amendment brought to an immediate vote and passed.

An "Outside" Impression of Occoquan

By Gertrude Stevenson

Written for the Newspaper Enterprise Association

MISS GERTRUDE STEVENSON, a staff writer of the Washington, D. C., *Times*, is the only woman correspondent who has been sent to Occoquan workhouse to "cover" the most important "suffrage story" that has ever held the attention of the press. Dozens of correspondents from many States have been "entertained" by Superintendent Whittaker, accepted overnight hospitality from him, and also accepted his stories of the treatment accorded suffrage prisoners—on faith. Miss Stevenson is the only reporter, man or woman, who actually saw the suffrage prisoners—and she was not allowed to speak to them. She showed her feeling as to their treatment. Shortly after her first articles on the suffrage situation appeared she was replaced at Occoquan by a man reporter.

IN Washington when a woman asks for her political liberty, the authorities reply by depriving her of her personal freedom, thinking, curiously enough, that by imprisoning refined American women in an isolated workhouse originally designed to house the riff-raff of Washington's population they can silence this woman's clamor for representation in the government.

And, because they are not being starved or beaten, there are plenty of people in the Capital, who cannot at all see that these suffrage pickets are enduring a very real martyrdom in order to demonstrate to the world how earnestly they desire the vote.

Only a woman contemplating the thousand and one refined tortures of such an imprisonment and one who has had a first hand opportunity to see just what happens to the suffragists imprisoned at Occoquan, can appreciate just how intensely they must love the cause in order to be willing to spend a month of precious freedom in veritable sackcloth and ashes and in a pseudo-Siberian exile.

Just imagine, you women who don't know the touch of anything harsher than batiste or silk against your delicate skin, what it would mean to have every article of your wearing apparel suddenly whisked away from your sight and to find substituted a regalia which consists of a chemise of coarse, unbleached cotton, not even smoothed by an iron, a petticoat of a sort of ticking, a mother hubbard wrapper of heavy gray and white striped cheviot, all made ridiculously loose and bulky, a pair of loose, coarse cotton stockings and a pair of low heeled, square toed shoes, fashioned entirely for wear and not at all for comfort.

Every woman knows, of course, that the very fact of being obliged to wear a uniform is in itself a hardship and humiliation. Completely vanished is the identity one's own clothes provide—completely gone is the evidence of taste and individuality to which one's own clothes are a very certain index. Husbands admitted to visit their wives walked directly past them not recognizing in these dowdy figures their own fastidious and dainty spouses. Sans corsets, sans garters, even the prettiest, sprightliest little suffragist cuts a sorry figure in her prison garb—so that after all, perhaps, it isn't a hardship but a blessing that friends and sweethearts are barred from visits.

TO suddenly have to drop all one's own personal affairs, one's engagements, one's plans and without even an opportunity to take an

over-night bag, to find oneself all in a moment transported from a court room to a whitewashed workhouse, to sleep in a dormitory with poor unfortunates convicted of such offenses as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and street walking, and to be practically cut off from all communication with one's friends, that is the fate of a convicted suffragist in the nation's capital.

Girls reared in the homes of the greatest refinement find themselves obliged to dress and undress in the presence of prisoners plucked from the mire of the underworld. Not a privacy remains to them. Their bathing even must proceed with four or five simultaneously using the series of showers, with no curtains between and a lynx-eyed matron supervising the proceedings. Not a moment, sleeping or waking, can they know that delicious sense of "being by oneself." Contemplating the plight of the suffragists, one can easily understand why self-respect and modesty so soon desert girls unfortunate enough to be sentenced to a reformatory or a workhouse.

Only a dainty woman whose morning bath is as necessary as the air she breathes can appreciate what it means to be reduced to the proverbial Saturday night "soap and soak," although, truth to tell, the workhouse regulations can be shattered to the extent of taking two a week. It isn't that the workhouse superintendent is averse to bathing, but the workhouse regime must proceed, willy, nilly, and in that grim and awful program, there is really no room for the daily bath. Needless to say it is only an occasional visiting suffragist who finds this rule a hardship. The regular "guests" of the place, on the contrary, rather resent the coming of Saturday.

PICTURE two long rows of tiny white cots, set much closer together than in any hospital ward, in a very narrow but well ventilated dormitory and you have the sleeping quarters of the suffragists who dared to picket the residence of the President of these United States. They proceed to bed, as they are forced to do everything else, in single file and naturally, being such a novelty to the workhouse inmates, nothing the suffragists do is overlooked by the prying vulgar eyes of their sleeping companions. Six-thirty is the hour for rising and again in rows, at a sort of trough, they proceed to toothbrush drill.

Once dressed in their coarse, ill-fitting clothes, they file into the dining room, where noses are counted to see that no venturesome lass has escaped during the night, and where, overlooking the colored women prisoners at their meal, the

suffragists break their fast, usually on bread and water. Now bread and water isn't the whole menu, but for you or me or the suffragists, bread and water is really all of that breakfast one would care to eat. After a month at Occoquan the suffragists will be in training for war rations, since butter and sugar are unknown luxuries.

So far the suffragists have not been made members of the fly squad of the scrubbing brigade, even Occoquan discipline scarcely daring to go to that extreme, but they have been put to work in the sewing room, where from seven-thirty in the morning until five in the afternoon, with a few minutes off for a lunch—and such a lunch—they are obliged to make heavy uniforms and underwear, probably for fellow pickets to be imprisoned in the future.

OCCOQUAN probably has the distinction of having the stiffest rules of any institution in the country, state's prisons not excepted. Some folks even hint that this is the reason why the political offenders are confined there instead of in the District jail wherein the regular routine of any other offender charged with the same offense would be locked up. One visit a month is allowed and that only to a member of the prisoner's immediate family. One business and one personal letter is the limit of indulgence and all outgoing and incoming mail must be perused by the censorious eye of the matron. To girls like Miss Lucy Ewing and Mrs. W. Upton Watson, of Chicago, who haven't either kith or kin within a thousand mile, this ruling is an obvious hardship. It means thirty days of no companionship other than the highly edifying association with Occoquan's regular inmates.

In the beginning the suffs were forced to use the common drinking cup, but when even the hardened reporters argued against this, they were given cups of their own.

So if anyone doubts as to whether or not the picketing suffragists are in earnest, or whether or not they are sincere, or whether or not this Occoquan business is done in the spirit of a lark, just try, in your imagination, one stretch of twenty-four hours at Occoquan and then see if you won't decide, as I have done, that these suffs must be very desperately in earnest and very determined to win out on this matter of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Isn't it strange that the persons having to do with the passage of the amendment, and with the arrest and conviction of suffragists, don't see it that way, too?

THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Present Status

In the Senate

Before the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House

Before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor, Miss Pauline Clarke

Associate Editors

Miss Lavinia Dock

Miss Crystal Eastman

Miss Pauline Jacobson

Mrs. Gilson Gardner

Miss Fola La Follette

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Business Department

Advertising, Miss Hazel Hunkins

Circulation, Miss Elizabeth Smith

Subscription: Domestic, \$1.00; Foreign, \$1.50. Single copies, 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post-office orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Soldiers of Freedom

ON September fourth President Wilson led the recently drafted "soldiers of freedom" down Pennsylvania Avenue on the first lap of their journey to the battlefields of France.

On the same afternoon another line of soldiers of freedom marched in Washington. Women who believe that the United States must back up its effort to establish democracy in Europe by making democracy firm at home marched to the White House reviewing stand with banners to bring this conviction home to the Administration that denies them suffrage. They were swept away like criminals by the police from the parade meant to visualize a democracy united in action for war. So gross is the indifference of this Government toward women!

President Wilson has drafted his army of men to fight, he says, for a democratic peace. In support of his purpose he has called, moreover, upon the German people themselves to speak out in democracy. Only when they have made clear their own will behind the will of their government, he declared in his answer to the peace note of the Pope, can Germany join the free peoples in a covenanted, enduring peace based upon justice, fairness and the common rights of mankind. President Wilson asks the Germans to speak out. The American women who struggle to speak out he puts in prison.

If this Government persists in holding out against American women senselessly the President's soldiers of freedom will fight handicapped. No nation so backward of vision as deliberately to keep its women disfranchised in this generation can lead in settling a better order in the world. Unless the Government is roused to throw off its false, provincial creed that this country is a finished democracy, unless President Wilson shows himself wise enough to put through the federal amendment for woman suffrage, the United States will hardly be able itself to take place as an efficient, coherent democracy in a group of free peoples.

The Legal Aspect of the Suffrage Case

By Gertrude Hunter, LL. B., Minnesota College of Law

TWENTY-THREE more American women have been arrested for petitioning the President of the United States for liberty. The women arrested in front of the White House August 23, found guilty and their cases appealed, are Mrs. Gertrude Hunter and Mrs. Clara Fuller, of Minnesota; Mrs. Kate Boeck, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary M. Lockwood, Mrs. Pauline Adams, and Miss Maude Jamison, of Virginia; Miss Margaret Fotheringham and Miss Lucy Burns, of New York; Miss Vivian Pierce, of California; and Miss Cornelia Alexander Beach, of Kentucky.

The women arrested for attempting to petition the President September 4, the day of the parade of drafted men, and who are now facing sentence, are Miss Eleanor Calnan, of Massachusetts; Miss Lucy Branham and Miss Julia Emory, of Maryland; Mrs. W. J. Bartlett, of Connecticut; Mrs. Annie Arniel, of Delaware; Mrs. William Wallace Chisholm and Miss Mary Winsor, of Pennsylvania; Miss Maude Malone, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Margaret Fotheringham, and Miss Edith Ainge, of New York; Mrs. Pauline Adams, of Virginia; and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, D. C.

ANOTHER act in the drama of the Government's persecution of women has been staged in the recent trials of the arrested pickets. Were it not for the tremendous principles involved it would rather impress one as opera bouffe, in which the President, perhaps, was the silent director, the judge the stage manager, and we the principals.

The procedure in a case in which the prosecution is so sure of its ground that it can ignore rules of practice which would throw a case against a drunk or criminal out of court rides to a successful conclusion in a District of Columbia police court, where the judge is responsible, not to the people over whose destinies he presides, but only to the President of the United States, whose appointee he is.

The Police Court of the District of Columbia is different from any police court in the United States. There is no other police court from which there is not an absolute right of an appeal. There is no right of appeal from the police court of the District of Columbia, except by the granting of a writ of error by one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, on a petition and a bill of exceptions, which must be perfected and signed by the trial judge three days after final judgment. The time allowed is short, the manner of taking an appeal technical, and the allowance of the appeal is a matter of grace by the judge to whom the petition is presented and not a matter of right of the petitioner.

On the appeal only questions of law are considered and not questions of fact. In order to appeal it is necessary that a technical lawyer should take the case at its beginning and properly take and have allowed exceptions during the trial of the case which might be considered errors of law on which to base the application for a writ of error.

In any other police court an absolute right of appeal is granted to any person convicted of a minor offense and the case is heard over in the appellate court. In this jurisdiction, the National Capital, no unfortunate can appeal unless his or her rights are protected by a carefully prepared record upon which to base an application for a writ of error.

The average number of arrests in Washington is 35,000 annually. Of these thousands who come before the police court few appeals are even attempted and fewer still allowed. The records of the Court of Appeals disclose that since the establishment of the court twenty-four years ago only sixty-seven appeals have been allowed from the police court, and thirty-seven applications for writs of error whose counsel carefully prepared a record for the purpose of appeal have been denied. Less than two out of every three persons who reached the point of getting a bill of exceptions signed and a petition presented to the Court of Appeals were successful in even getting into that court and fewer still have had their convictions reversed by that court. The average of appeals taken from the police court is less than five per year out of thirty-five thousand cases, while the average of appeals allowed is less than three per year, and the average of successful appeals resulting in a reversal of the police court's sentence is still less. The cases of those who get a reversal are generally sent back to the police court for a new trial.

In the appeal of the case of the six women who were arrested for picketing August 23, 1917, the points covered by Mr. O'Brien, counsel for the pickets, in the bill of exceptions presented to Justice Robb, of the Court of Appeals, for his consideration, were the following:

1. A motion to quash which was overruled.
2. The refusal to grant a bill of particulars.
3. The denial of a jury trial.
4. A motion to dismiss on the ground of insufficiency of evidence, which was overruled.

5. That the offense, if any was committed, was committed on property exclusively under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Of the above points in the bill of exceptions, those which were given especial consideration in the granting of the writ of error by Justice Robb were the second, the denial of a jury trial, and the third, the insufficiency of evidence.

The bill of exceptions in the second trial of the six pickets who were rearrested with the four additional pickets August 28, 1917, the points of error were the same as in the first bill of exceptions, with the addition of the following:

6. The admission of improper evidence.

7. A motion to dismiss as to all the defendants on the ground of not being identified, which was overruled.

8. Motion to dismiss as to all defendants except Lucy Burns, Pauline Adams, and Margaret Fotheringham, who were the only defendants the Government's witness was able to identify, and which was overruled by the trial judge.

The second appeal has been granted on the same points at issue as was the first. In granting the second appeal Justice Robb, through Matthew O'Brien, attorney for the pickets, has warned the suffragists that:

"He granted the second writ upon the representation by counsel that the ladies had not been fully advised after the issuance of the prior writ. The contention of the ladies that they have been illegally convicted in the police court merits an authoritative determination by the court of last resort. Without committing himself as to what the final decision would be, he was willing to give them their day in court. Whatever rights they have can be determined in the cases now pending in the Court of Appeals. There are no property rights involved and there could be no rights of liberty involved unless the ladies in the future violate what the police court has declared to be the law, and if that attitude is assumed, no further writ can be had from him. Neither the most persuasive lawyer nor the prettiest picket, nor both combined, could influence him to issue another writ. Until the police court is reversed, the law as declared by the police court should be accepted by all good citizens."

WHAT is to be said of a judge or a case at bar where the judgment of the court is meted out before the offense, and where an appeal is denied before it is applied for, regardless of the merits of the individual case, or of the law involved in the granting or denying of a writ of error?

Meanwhile the farce continues. Women are arrested, tried and convicted on charges which evade the real issue entirely and before judges who rule, not by legal authority or rules of justice, but by personal prejudice and opposition to the principle involved.

Investigation of Government Workhouse Demanded

A PROMISED investigation is the result of the published protests of the National Woman's Party over the unsanitary and inhuman conditions prevailing in the Government workhouse at Occoquan, Virginia, where the suffragists, sentenced in the District of Columbia for carrying suffrage flags in front of the White House, are confined.

Following her dismissal from the institution, Mrs. Virginia Bovee, for eight months an officer in the place, called at the suffrage headquarters to tell their friends of the condition of the confined suffragists. She described conditions as she knew them in the workhouse, with the result that Miss Lucy Burns, a member of the national executive committee of the Woman's Party, who as counsel of the imprisoned women, had herself observed many lacks in the treatment of suffrage prisoners, filed charges concerning conditions at the workhouse as run by Superintendent Whittaker, with Commissioner Brownlow, of the District of Columbia, an appointee of President Wilson. With this communication was sent an affidavit voluntarily sworn to by Mrs. Bovee. These communications follow:

HON. LOUIS W. BROWNLOW,
Washington, D. C.,
August 30, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. BROWNLOW: As counsel for six women imprisoned for a month in the Occoquan workhouse on the charge of "obstructing traffic," I visited those prisoners on August 21, 22, and 25. I found them suffering from many causes that, on public grounds, ought to be instantly remedied.

The prisoners for whom I am counsel gave the following report on the food served them. In amount it is ample, but in quality, often uneatable. The hominy, the chief article of the morning meal, is sour and dirty. The meat served at the midday meal is very tough, old, and often tainted. The corned beef served at dinner and supper cannot be eaten; one of the prisoners found worms in it. The soup served at dinner and supper is often very bad. As soup and cornbread are all that is served to the prisoners for supper, they have had, on two occasions to my knowledge, to go without supper altogether.

On Saturday, August 25, I found the six women, after a week of detention at Occoquan, looking very pale and thin. Two of them particularly, Mrs. William Watson and Miss Lucy Ewing, both of Chicago, seemed seriously weakened by the treatment they have undergone.

On Wednesday, August 23, a doctor saw them and prescribed for them a cup of milk at each meal. This order was a great relief to their friends, although they were surprised that prisoners were given milk only on a doctor's prescription. But the prisoners tell me that the milk given them is weak, watery, not sustaining, and not fresh.

When our friends were sent to prison they ex-

pected that the food would be extremely plain; but they also expected that when they were in the charge of the District government, enough eatable food would be given them to maintain them in their ordinary state of health. This has not been the case.

THE testimony of one of the prisoners, Miss Lavinia Dock, a trained nurse, is extremely valuable on the question of food supplied at Occoquan. Miss Dock is secretary of the American Federation of Nurses and a member of the International Council of Nurses. She has had a distinguished career in her profession. She assisted in the work after the Johnstown flood and during the yellow fever epidemic in Florida. During the Spanish war she organized the Red Cross work with Clara Barton. "I really thought," said Miss Dock to me when I last saw her, "that I could eat everything, but here I have hard work choking down enough food to keep life in."

I am sure you will agree with me that these conditions should be instantly remedied. When these and other prisoners were sentenced to prison, they were sentenced to detention, and not to starvation or semi-starvation.

The hygienic conditions have been improved at Occoquan since a group of suffragists were imprisoned there. But they are still bad. The water they drink is kept in an open pail, from which it is ladled into a drinking cup. The prisoners frequently dip the drinking cup directly into the pail.

The same piece of soap is used for every prisoner. As the prisoners in Occoquan are sometimes seriously afflicted with disease, this practice is appallingly negligent.

Concerning the general conditions of the prison I am enclosing with this letter, affidavits of Mrs. Virginia Bovee, an ex-officer of the workhouse at Occoquan. The prisoners for whom I am counsel are aware that cruel practices go on at Occoquan. On one occasion they heard Superintendent Whittaker kicking a woman in the next room. They heard Whittaker's voice, the sound of the blows, and the woman's cries.

I lay these facts before you with the knowledge that you will be glad to have the fullest possible information given you concerning the institution for whose administration you, as Commissioner of the District of Columbia, are responsible.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) LUCY BURNS.

Affidavit of Mrs. Virginia Bovee:

I WAS discharged yesterday as an officer of Occoquan workhouse. For eight months I acted as night officer, with no complaint as to my performance of my duties. Yesterday Superintendent Whittaker told me I was discharged, and gave me two hours in which to get out. I demanded the charges from the matron, Mrs.

Herndon, and I was told that it was owing to something that Senator Lewis had said.

I am well acquainted with the conditions at Occoquan. I have had charge of all the suffragist prisoners who have been there. I know that their mail has been withheld from them. Mrs. Herndon, the matron, reads the mail, and often discussed it with us at the officers' table. She said of a letter sent to one of the suffragist pickets now in the workhouse, "They told her to keep her eyes open and notice everything." "She will never get that letter," said Mrs. Herndon. Then she corrected herself and added, "Not until she goes away." Ordinarily, the mail not given the prisoners is destroyed. The mail for the suffragists is saved for them until they are ready to go away. I have seen three of the women have one letter each, but that is all. The three were Mrs. Watson, Miss Ewing, and, I think, Miss Flannagan.

THE blankets now being used in the prison have been in use since December without being washed or cleaned. Blankets are washed once a year. Officers are warned not to touch any of the bedding. The one officer who has to handle it is compelled by the regulations to wear rubber gloves while she does so. The sheets for the ordinary prisoners are not changed completely, even when one has gone, and another takes her bed. Instead, the top sheet is put on the bottom, and one fresh sheet given them. I was not there when these suffragists arrived, so I do not know how their bedding was arranged. I doubt whether the authorities would have dared to give them one soiled sheet.

The prisoners with diseases are not always isolated by any means. In the colored dormitory there are now two women in advanced stages of consumption. Women suffering from syphilis, who have open sores, are put in the hospital. But those whose sores are temporarily healed are put in the same dormitory with the others. There have been several such in my dormitory.

When the prisoners come, they must undress and take a shower bath. For this they take a piece of soap from a bucket in the store room. When they have finished, they throw the soap back in the bucket. The suffragists are permitted three showers a week, and have only these pieces of soap which are common to all inmates. There is no soap at all in the washrooms.

The beans, hominy, rice, corn meal (which is exceedingly coarse, like chicken feed), and cereal have all had worms in them. Sometimes the worms float on top of the soup. Often they are found in the cornbread. The first suffragists sent the worms to Whittaker on a spoon. On the farm is a fine herd of Holsteins. The cream is made into butter, and sold to the tuberculosis hospital in Washington. At the officers' table we have very good milk. The prisoners do not have any butter, or sugar, and no milk except by order of the doctor.

Prisoners are punished by being put on bread and water or by being beaten. I know of one girl who has been kept seventeen days on only water this month in the "booby house." The same girl was kept nineteen days on water last year, because she beat Superintendent Whittaker when he tried to beat her.

Superintendent Whittaker or his son are the only ones who beat the girls. Officers are not allowed to lay a hand on them in punishment. I know of one girl beaten until the blood had to be scrubbed from her clothing and from the floor of the "booby house." I have never actually seen a girl beaten, but I have seen her afterward, and I have heard the cries and the blows. Dorothy

Warfield was beaten, and the suffragists heard the beating.

MRS. VIRGINIA BOVEE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of August 28, 1917.

JOSEPH H. BATT, Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

FOLLOWING the filing of these charges, wide publicity was given to the matter in both the local and the New York press, with the result that some of the unsanitary conditions at the workhouse were instantly remedied and the quality of the food improved. *The suffrage prisoners, however, have all been placed in solitary*

confinement, and are no longer allowed to communicate with each other. Evidently the director of the prison, pending the investigation of the institution, desires as little talk as possible between suffrage prisoners.

Solitary confinement, except for the unbearable monotony, is not a hardship. The four so-called "hospital rooms" of the institution have been used for this purpose for four prisoners. Two suffrage prisoners at night are placed at the opposite ends of the long dormitory; and in the daytime at the opposite ends of the sewing room.

The investigation of the workhouse conditions will proceed next week, with numbers of the local board of charities in charge.

Comments of the Press

The Noble Two Thousand

THERE'S nothing in a name, of course; but we cannot help being impressed by the coincidence of Louis Lawein and John Gottlieb being most prominent in the storming of suffrage headquarters at Washington. Two thousand indignant men and women, says a Washington dispatch, besieged suffrage headquarters, hardly a block from the White House, finally becoming so inflamed that they pelted the building, its banners, flags and occupants with ancient eggs, over-ripe tomatoes and other vegetables. There were sailors in the mob; it appears from the nomenclature that there were also some friends of the Kaiser. The sailors planted a ladder against the building, mounted to the balcony on which were flaunted the suffrage banners, and engaged the suffragists. To the everlasting glory of the sailors be it said that they were victors. What woman, wherever or whenever, has ever been able to withstand a sailor?

Note also that the police arrested two of the two thousand brave men and gentle women. For shame! Arrest men for showing woman her inferiority to man! What though women are ever the greatest sufferers from warfare, which starves them body and soul? Their part is to keep silent in street and synagogue. The dogs should be set on them when they break silence.

This appears to have been successfully done; but the yellow curs who assaulted those whom it was safe to assault have done their work poorly. They should by all means have killed a couple of dozen suffs and dragged them by the heels over the White House lawn. Then might the Nation have come to a realization of the great peril it is in.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Times, August 16, 1917.*

Frightfulness

IS President Wilson blind to the danger of such outbreaks by lawless sailors and soldiers against American women who claim protection under the Constitution in their fight for democracy?

We are reminded of the open letter to President Wilson written by Dr. Algenon S. Crapsey,

of Rochester, N. Y., protesting against the attack in Boston of a mob led by United States soldiers and sailors on a Socialist procession, in which he says:

"What the German government would hardly dare to do in the city of Berlin, is done with impunity in the city of Boston (and Washington).

"The danger of such outbreaks must be apparent to the dullest intelligence. Unless sternly suppressed this lawless action of the soldiery will alienate that vast body of men and women in this country who have, with much reluctance, given their support to their President in his war policy, basing their consent on his declaration that the purpose of the war was to make the world safe for democracy."—*Maryland Suffrage News, August.*

Who?

WHO is responsible for the lawlessness which disgraced the streets of Washington yesterday?

Women were roughed, man-handled, knocked down by a lot of young hoodlums—and some not so young—egged on by a lot of sailors wearing the navy uniform; fist fights took place in front of the White House; rioting and the threat of much more serious trouble was almost continuous along the line from Cameron House to Executive avenue.

And the police made little or no attempt to interfere! That was the amazing, the inexplicable part of the disgrace of yesterday.

Of course, it is obvious that Major Pullman is not responsible. If he dared to permit such proceedings on his own account, his job would not be worth 30 cents this morning. He got his orders from somewhere, from somebody—orders which deliberately permitted the roughing of these suffragists as a means of cowing and coercing them when other means had failed; orders which have resulted in an impossible, a monstrous situation.

It is impossible to believe that President Wilson gave his assent to the course that is now being

pursued. Politically, it is silly; as a piece of public policy it is the most inept thing that Washington has seen in a long time. The idea that the police of Washington must stand idly by and permit mob violence on women ought to be smashed by now, for two days is about all that the city can endure of it.

This is entirely apart from the merits of the propagandist methods pushed by the suffragists. There is a wide split of opinion about that. But either the pickets must be abolished or they must be protected from hoodlums. That much the honor and name of the city demand.—*Washington (D. C.) Herald, August 16, 1917.*

An Unfair Advantage

ONE outcome of the recent picketing of the White House grounds by members of the National Woman's Party, which would seem not a little spiteful, is the warning sent the suffragists to leave their Washington headquarters in the handsome old Cameron house which they have been renting for \$4,000 a year. No one who read Mrs. Hilles' defense of picketing campaigns as published in *THE SUFFRAGIST* can doubt the seriousness and earnestness of purpose which inspired herself and women like her to submit to what might be called indignities for the honor of their cause. It seems, later, like taking an unfair advantage of the association to put them out of their headquarters and thus handicap them in their pursuit of work whose motive is certainly sincerely and broadly patriotic.—*Wilmington (Del.) Star, August 5, 1917.*

"Respectable Citizens" Aroused

THE broadcloth mob in Boston tried to hang Wendell Phillips for striving to abolish chattel slavery. The "respectable citizens" of today are being aroused by the Roots and Roosevelts to give the same kind of treatment to those who are trying to abolish political and industrial slavery.—*New York Call, August 17, 1917.*

No Time for Woman Suffrage

THE House held a six-minute session today (Wednesday), adjourning until Saturday without transacting any business.

There will be no action by the House on any important measure for several weeks. Only a corporal's guard will remain on duty, to meet every three days.—*Facts for September*.

That's Different

"SECRETARY DANIELS," says a *Times* dispatch from Washington, "expressed his deep appreciation of the action taken by the League Island employees. Several times in the course of his speech there were tears in his eyes." And why not? Why shouldn't the Secretary of the Navy weep if he likes?

Of course, if Miss Rankin, a member of the gentler, as the satirists say, sex, is moved to tears, that's different.—*F. P. A., New York Tribune, August 28, 1917*.

Suffrage as a War Measure

THERE is still time for the President to urge and Congress to pass the federal suffrage amendment in the present session. That it be placed on the calendar as a war measure and submitted to a vote in both houses is expected by all fair-minded believers in American justice. Women have been most patient and reasonable in waiting while bill after bill has been presented and passed granting money, men, navies, and food provision, but it cannot be expected that they will go on urging their men to the front, making hospital dressings, conserving the food supply, help sell liberty bonds, pay their share of taxes, replace men in the business world, go into munition factories and do the thousand other tasks which will arise, and stand quietly by while men make all the decisions.

Never have women been called upon to give greater service, make greater sacrifices and to carry heavier burdens than—at the present time, and they should not be expected to sacrifice everything for war when the national Government fails to recognize them politically. . . .

Woman suffrage has become a war measure in other countries, England granting suffrage to women as a reform necessary on account of conditions arising from the war situation, Russia proclaiming universal suffrage as a part of her program, woman suffrage measures pending in France, Canada with the women of six provinces now enfranchised, and demands for electoral reforms gaining ground rapidly in Italy and Germany. And now our Government is urging various measures upon this country on the ground that we should profit by the lessons of the European war. We urge upon the Government that it would profit by the experience of the European nations with regard to electoral reforms.

No war measure that has been suggested would contribute more toward establishing unity in the country than would the giving of suffrage to all the people.

Sentiment for the federal suffrage amendment has grown so rapidly within the last few months

that the old "states rights" argument is almost never advanced. All suffragists are agreed that even if it were not so that certain state constitutions are practically impossible to amend, it is unjust to the women of the nation to expect them to go on making the prolonged struggle, involving such tremendous sacrifice of time and money, strength and energy, that the winning of suffrage through the States would necessitate.

The Administration should hold out no longer on the grounds of party policy or the wishes of the "solid South." The President and Congress are fully aware of the fact that no political party in power or out of power can longer stem the tide of change and progress symbolized by the amendment to the United States Constitution abolishing all legal discrimination against American women, and the sooner this realization is accomplished the better for the nation.—*Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain, August 9, 1917*.

Kaiser Wilson

WHEN the Kaiser Wilson banner first appeared on the streets of Washington even some suffragists were horrified at the forcefulness of the epithet. It was to them inconceivable that the President of the United States could be justly branded by any such abominable title. Curiously enough, the President himself has justified the sentiment of the banner in a more thoroughgoing manner than could have been anticipated, and his method of so doing has been to out-Kaiser the Kaiser in his treatment of women. While the Government is spending women's taxes on the sanitary tent in a vain effort to make the abuse of girls physically safe for the soldiers, the President orders the arrest and imprisonment of the women who demand liberty for their sex. And all of this while American women are being urged to aid the Administration in the prosecution of a war for democracy.—*Maryland Suffrage News, August 5, 1917*.

Almost a Revolution

ALMOST a revolution one might term the conflict between the Government officials and the militant suffragists at Washington. Like most revolutions, the disgraceful condition now existing at the nation's capital has been brought about by injustice and oppression. It is not the suffragists who are responsible for the riotous scenes that have repeatedly occurred during the past week. The Government alone is to blame.

For sixty years American women have pleaded for a share in American democracy. For sixty years they have tried to obtain equal rights by the slow, laborious method of winning state by state. For sixty years they have employed only the most dignified, ladylike methods of agitation, beginning with parlor gatherings and pink teas and never resorting to anything more radical than street corner meetings and parades. But Susan B. Anthony already recognized, and every far-sighted suffragist has recognized since, that the best, the quickest, the most, effective way to do away forever with this antiquated injustice would be by way of a federal amendment. Suffragists

have seen other profound social changes brought about in this way. They have seen how by means of a federal amendment the colored men of the nation, their former slaves, became their political masters; and so they began to demand in ever larger groups and ever more urgently that a new amendment should be passed for their liberation. But the Government at Washington consistently ignored their demands.

Today the Democratic Government is engaged in a world war, and it claims to have gone into this war for the sole purpose of spreading democracy. Our democratic President, given and exercising almost despotic powers, is spending millions of dollars and conscripting millions of men for the avowed purpose of "making the world safe for democracy." Yet this same Government, represented by the United States Congress, and this same President turn deaf ears to the women's pleas. They give preference to every big and little issue over the tremendous issue of equal rights for 20,000,000 American citizens. They persistently refuse to take the simple steps necessary to pass an amendment to the federal Constitution and to submit same for ratification to the legislatures of the various States. They preach democracy for all the world and deny it to American women.

Such tyrannous injustice would be reason enough for a nation-wide revolt of women. But even now the women have in no way transgressed the law. The only radical innovation introduced by the National Woman's Party, the picketing of the President, is nothing more than the old, constitutional right of petitioning the Government in a new form. Let it be remembered that not a single act of violence has been committed by the Washington suffrage pickets. They did nothing beyond holding aloft the banners inscribed with their protests. Whatever violence has been committed was directed against the women and was perpetrated by private individuals of the male sex, by Government employes and by the police. Moreover, the Government is guilty of the greatest disregard of law and order in jailing the peaceful suffrage pickets instead of jailing the riotous persons who attacked them.

It is up to the President, it is up to Congress, to speedily end this disgraceful situation by at last giving due recognition to the just claims of American women.—*New York Call, August 22, 1917*.

Defenders of the Faith

AMONG the heroes and heroines whose names will shine lustrous upon the pages of American history as exemplars of freedom, as guardians of liberty, as necessary adjuncts to constitutional safeguards, will be the militant suffragists who have been standing picket before the gates of the White House. Washington and Putnam and Greene, "Mad Anthony" Wayne and the ragged Continentals did their bit in the struggle for independence; but these ladies of Amazonian proclivities are the real stuff, the simon-pure protectors and defenders of the faith. . . . —*Utica (N. Y.) Herald Dispatch, August 11, 1917*.

Comments

Great Days for Suffrage

THESE are great days for suffrage. The Woman's Party is making history for the cause of freedom. All hail to the brave women who are taking the brunt of the fight!—*Hazel MacKaye, Shirley, Massachusetts.*

For the Woman's Fight

I HAD decided I could afford to contribute one dollar monthly to the Red Cross to help patch up our men, who had been injured in making "democracy safe for the world."

But after reading of the disgraceful proceedings in Washington, decided my widow's mite could be used to more purpose in helping make democracy safe for the women of the United States, so I can be counted on for that amount each month for suffrage.

It is not much, but perhaps can be used to patch one of the banners destroyed; and with it goes my heartfelt thanks to you and the other brave women, who are fighting to make this, not a manocracy, but a democracy in the true sense of the word.—*Ada F. Gollner, Brooklyn, New York.*

Mrs. Sigsbee's Tribute

"I RECEIVED a letter from Mary Lockwood," saying she expected to picket August 22d, and would probably be sent to Occoquan workhouse for a month. We cannot but admire the courage and determination of these suffragists who brave all this ignominy and discomfort because of their convictions that such a course is right and their duty. Women are doing everything in their power to help in these troublous war times, and in all justice should be given the same right to vote that men have."—*Mrs. Elisa Rogers Sigsbee, Washington, D. C.*

[NOTE:—Mrs. Sigsbee, daughter of General Henry Lockwood, and sister of Lieutenant James Lockwood, second in command of the Greeley expedition, is the wife of Admiral Sigsbee.]

Free Women Emerging

WE are outraged at the events in Washington, but through it all I see the spirit of a free womanhood emerging. It is the greatest revolution the world has ever seen.—*Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

A Protest to Charles B. Timberlake

ON behalf of the women of Colorado Springs would urge you to use your influence with members of Congress to secure the passage of Baer resolution to investigate picketing and rioting at the White House.—*H. F. Avery, Denver, Colorado.*

A Letter to the President

"AS a citizen of the United States, I would urge you to promote the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment as a war measure. By your speeches you have given great impetus to the movement to extend the franchise to women, and now we look to you to establish your words.

"This matter concerns the men voters as well as the women. We need to get the franchise placed on the widest possible basis so that corrupt influences may find it exceedingly difficult to sway the government.

"The travesty of justice witnessed in Washington a month ago when sixteen women, including my daughter, were sentenced unlawfully to the workhouse, has stimulated lawlessness in our Capital and placed even the lives of refined women in danger from mobs. Sailors in the United States uniform and Government employes have been prominent in these mobs, and have committed acts of violence under the eyes of the police without hindrance.

"Loyal supporters of your administration are put to shame and cannot remain indifferent to these things.

"How long are we to wait for this measure of justice to women?"—*R. M. Fotheringham, Buffalo, New York.*

American Autocracy

"AFTER reading THE SUFFRAGIST of this week and last, I cannot refrain from writing just one word of encouragement to you people who are bearing the burdens and fighting the battles for the women of this nation in behalf of political freedom.

"As vice-president of the Progressive Club, let me tell you that we believe in you and are praying for yours and our victory. In this great struggle for human justice 'Kaiser' Wilson is the same hard-headed Kaiser that the people of Europe are trying to overthrow, just so long as he refuses to liberate the twenty million women of this nation. Autocracy is autocracy, no difference if it be on this side of the Atlantic or on the other side. Would I could be a picket, too."—*Mrs. Margaret Wood Kessler, Vice-President of the Progressive Club of Denver, Colorado.*

Memories of Inez Milholland

MR. JOHN MILHOLLAND, the father of Inez Milholland Boissevain, whose tragic death in California last November made the suffrage movement of this country poorer, is issu-

ing a volume of memories and anecdotes concerning his gifted daughter. He would appreciate help from all her friends in bringing out this volume. Any who met Mrs. Boissevain during her brief and busy life, who remember incidents about her that would interest that larger public she could not meet, are asked to communicate with Mr. Milholland. Communications addressed to Mr. Milholland, care of THE SUFFRAGIST office, will be forwarded.

National Suffrage a Concrete War Issue

IF one-tenth of the men in this country had the independence of you suffragists, they would quickly make a clean sweep of all the muddling and unfairness which is choking the country on all sides.

They blame you for hindering the conduct of the war. I say, those who are so eager to fight for justice without should not be unwilling to encourage justice within. The issue you are fighting for is concrete and immediate, as compared with the remote and vaguely defined issues of the war. There can be no question as to the merits of your cause.

A hundred years from now people will wonder how the world could ever have been so foolish as to subordinate the cause of free womanhood to a petty quarrel among nations.—*Henry Link, New Haven, Connecticut.*

Exquisitely Arranged Store
Extraordinary Wide Stock
Exceptionally Reasonable Prices

Get Your Groceries at

G. G. CORNWELL'S

1415 H ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOMEN KHAKI CLOTHING

Norfolk Jackets	- - -	\$3.75
Riding Coats	- - -	6.00
Riding Breeches	- - -	3.25
Walking Skirts	- - -	3.50
Divided Skirts	- - -	5.00
Leggins	- - -	1.50
Hats	- - -	1.00

1331 F St. N. W.

MEYER MILITARY SHOPS

1510 H Street N.W.
Washington, D. C.

SUITS

COATS

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Cincinnati

Duluth, Minn.

BLOUSES

NOVELTIES

MILLINERY

GOWNS

WRAPS

Fifth Ave. and 46th St.
New York

In patronizing our advertisers please mention "The Suffragist"

WEST END TRUST COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS

\$4,000,000

Receives Deposits
Acts as Executor, Administrator
Guardian, Trustee, Agent
Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers'
Letters of Credit, Express Checks
Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit
Department and a Storage
Department for trunks
and packages
Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents
etc.
Lends Money on Approved Collateral
Security

MR. AND MRS. JOHN COLLIER

Announce the Second Year of the
HOME SCHOOL

Sparkill, N. Y.

Boarding School, Boys and Girls between Four and
Nine. Sleeping Porches, Open Air School Rooms

Public Speaking
Parliamentary Law

Principles of Common Law
Practical Business Course

Paul Institute Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL.B.
2101 S Street, N.W. President
Washington, D.C. Science, Literature
Music and Art

TELEPHONE MAIN 673

Lanman Engraving Co.

HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS

T BUILDING Washington, D. C.

WE DO ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING

Quick Service Reasonable Prices

Hayworth Publishing House

Phone Main 1962 636 G Street N. W.

Established 1904

HARVEY A. STROUD
Electrical Engineer and Contractor

2100 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specialize on EYE COMFORT SYSTEM of Lighting
in Old or New Installation. Anything else Electrical,
I AM ON THE JOB. Just Write, Call or Telephone
DIAMOND 132

THE
A. T. Lewis & Son
Dry Goods Co.

Denver, Colo.

A Store where no transaction is com-
plete until the customer is satisfied.



Are You a Suffragist?

IF so, why do you not subscribe for THE SUFFRAGIST, the only weekly in America dealing with the battle of American women at the present time for full enfranchisement? The struggle for women for representation has never in the history of this country been so intense, so dramatic. Women never before moved by a political battle are enlisting at the present time. A woman on the coast writes: "Your paper should be in the hands of every woman in the United States every week. Our libraries here have put it on file."

A Wisconsin subscriber is fired by the shame of Occoquan: "I have just read the article by Matilda Hall Gardner in regard to women sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse for carrying suffrage banners telling the truth—and this in our boasted home of democracy. All admiration and honor to you workers for liberty."

You cannot know the details of the present struggle for freedom unless you take THE SUFFRAGIST. Newspapers are suppressing the truth. Subscribe today, and tell your friends to subscribe.

Circulation Manager, Miss Elizabeth Smith

Circulation Committee

Miss Nettie Blasing, Minn.	Mrs. Abram J. Rose, N. J.
Mrs. Alice Cosu, La.	Miss Helen Scott, Md.
Mrs. Charlotte Dinwiddie, Col.	Mrs. R. N. Scott, N. C.
Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck, Mass.	Mrs. M. B. Spellman, Ind.
Mrs. Josephine Kempt Linton, Ill.	Mrs. Frank Stirlith, Del.
Mrs. Nell K. Irion, Idaho	Miss Eliza Tonks, D. C.
Mrs. Ruby Koenig, Conn.	Mrs. Lillian L. Vose, Pa.
Miss Marion May, N. Y.	Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.
Mrs. Percy Read, Va.	Mrs. Neuton Wing, Ga.
Miss Blanche Robbins, Iowa	Miss Louise C. Young, Texas

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for
"The Suffragists"

Miss Beulah Amidon	1
Miss Lucy Burns	2
Mrs. Ella Morton Dean	1
Through District of Columbia Branch	1
Miss Ernestine Evans	1
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler	1
Mrs. Genevieve M. Fuller	1
Miss Gladys H. Greiner	1
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	2
Miss Hazel Hunkins	1
Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	1
Through New York Branch	1
Mrs. Alice Park	2
Miss Elizabeth Smith	1
Miss L. T. Smith	1
Through South Carolina Branch	1
Mrs. M. B. Spellman	1
Miss Doris Stevens	9
Mrs. Suzanne Morin Swing	1
Mrs. St. Clair Thompson	3
Mrs. W. P. Vaughan	1
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe	4
Mrs. H. C. Wright	1
Total	40

Help Yourself and Help the Cause
by Shopping with Our
Advertisers

OPPORTUNITIES THAT WILL INTEREST YOU

Rate for classified advertisements: 15 words
25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five
insertions for the price of four.

"THE HYGIENE OF SEX," by Maude Glasgow, M. D.
Treats of the evolution, development, and abuses of sex.
On library list of New York City Board of Education.
G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

"ETERNAL EXISTENCE ESTABLISHED;" "ETERNAL
SUFFERING IMPOSSIBLE." Two leaflets of
interest. A stamp brings them to you. John N. Quinn,
307 Elm, Takoma Park, D. C.

Open 8:15 a. m. Close 5:00 p. m. Daily
Saturday close 1:00 p. m.

"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
578 ST. AND PENNA. AVE.

The Autumn Tan is Popular
Particularly in the

NEW DRESSES

—New models in tan coverts and in tan wool
jersey look strikingly "different" from the
styles of early spring and summer.

—One of the new features is the "Tuxedo" roll
collar; another is the "Pierrot" draped skirt.

—Among the coverts is a draped front and
with box-pleated panel and basque bodice; made
very pretty with touches of embroidery in con-
trasting colors, finished with white broadcloth
collar and cuffs.

—Other dresses are in navy blue serge, among
them smart Drezwellsley models

At \$19.75 and \$25.00

Kann's—Second Floor

Get the
Habit

Have your printing done where
quality counts—where Accuracy
vies with Courtesy. Try C-P-Co.
—our type of printing is unique
—"We Grow 'Cause We Know."

COLUMBIAN PRINTING CO., Inc.

85 14th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.



SOCIETY STATIONERY
E. MORRISON PAPER CO.

1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the
winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

Exclusively for Women

Then why not stay at

Hotel Rutledge

Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
New York

Rooms from \$1.00 daily

Room with full board from \$12.00 to \$18.00
per week. All outside rooms

Rayner
PRESS
The Sign of Quality

PERSONAL
SERVICE
PRINTING
621 Plymouth Court
CHICAGO

In patronizing our advertisers please mention "The Suffragist"